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62.55

PRICE LIST

FALL 1926—SPRING 1927

FOREST NURSERIES



TREES FOR FOREST PLANTING

Nurseries at Edgewood

CHARLES GALE SHEDD, President

ORVILLE E. CAIN, Treasurer

ALBERT K. PROELL, Forester

Telephone: 1365

All our Stock is Carefully Inspected, both by State and Federal Officials and a Certificate Showing that our Trees are Free from Insects or Disease goes with every Shipment.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE ASSOCIATION
TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION.

KEENE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NURSERY STOCK PRICE LIST

PRICES NET F. O. B. KEENE

BOXES CHARGED FOR AT COST

BILLS PAYABLE WITHIN 30 DAYS

Cash with order or satisfactory references required from parties unknown to us.

All goods are at purchasers risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition. Claims for damage while in transit must be made to the delivering company.

Seedlings and 3-year transplants will be sold only in lots of 100 or multiples thereof. 500 trees of one size and species at 1000 rate.

WE PLANT OUR TREES AT COST OR BY CONTRACT

PINUS STROBUS, WHITE PINE

	Per 100	Per M.
Twice transplanted 12-20"	\$20.00	
Twice transplanted 7-12"	8.00	\$59.00
4-year transplants 5-10"	2.00	15.00
3-year transplants 3-6"	1.50	10.00
3-year seedlings		7.00
2-year seedlings		5.00

For extensive forest planting use our 3-year or 4-year transplants.

PINUS RESINOSA, RED PINE

3-year transplants	3-5"	\$2.00	\$15.00
2-year seedlings		1.00	8.00

PINUS AUSTRIACA, AUSTRIAN PINE

2-year seedlings		1.00	\$8.00
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PINUS SYLVESTRIS, SCOTCH PINE

3-year transplants	7-10"	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-year transplants	4-7"	1.50	10.00
2-year seedlings			5.00

PINUS MUGHO, MUGHO PINE

3-year transplants	2-4"	\$5.00	\$35.00
2-year seedlings		3.00	20.00

PICEA ALBA, WHITE SPRUCE

3-year transplants	3-5"	\$2.00	\$15.00
2-year seedlings		1.00	8.00

PICEA EXCELSA, NORWAY SPRUCE

Twice transplanted	8-12"	\$10.00	\$75.00
Twice transplanted	5-8"	8.00	50.00
5-year transplants	8-12"	5.00	35.00
4-year transplants	5-9"	3.00	20.00
3-year transplants	3-6"	2.00	12.00
2-year seedlings			5.00

PICEA PUNGENS, COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Four times transplanted	24-36"	\$250.00	
Four times transplanted	16-24"	150.00	
4-year transplants	4-7"	8.00	\$50.00
3-year transplants	3-5"	5.00	35.00

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA, DOUGLAS FIR

3-year transplants	3-6"	\$3.00	\$20.00
2-year seedlings			8.00

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS, AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Twice transplanted	6-9"	\$10.00	\$75.00
4-year transplants	6-9"	8.00	50.00
3-year transplants	3-6"	5.00	35.00
2-year seedlings		2.00	15.00

THUYA ORIENTALIS, ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE

3-year transplants	3-6"	\$8.00	\$50.00
2-year seedlings	4-7"	5.00	35.00
2-year seedlings	3-5"	3.00	20.00

TSUGA CANADENSIS, CANADIAN HEMLOCK

Once transplanted	4-7"	\$15.00	\$100.00
Once transplanted	3-5"	10.00	75.00

TSUGA CAROLINIANA, CAROLINA HEMLOCK

2-year seedlings		\$5.00	\$40.00
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ABIES BALSAMEA, BALSAM FIR

Twice transplanted	4-7"	\$8.00	\$50.00
2-year transplants	2-4"	5.00	35.00
2-year seedlings		2.00	15.00

LARIX EUROPEA, EUROPEAN LARCH

2-year seedlings		\$2.00	\$15.00
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For Christmas tree planting use Spruce, Douglas Fir or Balsam Fir.

ORDER EARLY

INSTRUCTIONS

CARE OF TREES UPON ARRIVAL

The trees should be taken out of the boxes as soon as possible upon arrival. The bundles should be untied and the trees "heeled in." This is done by digging a shallow trench from five to six inches deep, depending upon the size of the trees, and placing the trees therein at an angle of about 40 degrees, leaning the tops of the trees towards the sun. They should be spread out rather thinly. The trees should then be covered over with moist earth up to within two or three inches of the top. It is well to heel the plants in a cool and shady spot in moist earth. It is also advisable to water them somewhat, but care should be taken that they are not watered too heavily, for if they are they may heat. In this way they will keep several days, but it is always best to plant the small trees as soon as possible after their arrival.

TIME FOR PLANTING

The best time for planting coniferous trees is in the spring as soon as the snow is gone and the frost is out of the ground, or in the fall during the latter part of July and in the months of August and September. Weather conditions, however, should have more or less bearing upon fall planting. If the season has been extremely dry and the ground is in a dried up condition, it is not advisable to plant in the fall. Fall planting is also inadvisable in wet, heavy soil where there is danger of heaving.

DISTANCES USED IN FOREST PLANTING AND THE NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE

Coniferous trees are usually planted 4 x 4, 5 x 5, or 6 x 6. The number of plants to the acre at these distances are for 4 x 4, 2,720 trees; for 5 x 5, 1,740 trees; for 6 x 6, 1,210 trees. It is not advisable to plant coniferous trees further apart than 6 x 6, or otherwise they will grow "limby" and not make good timber.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTING

For Christmas tree planting we would advise using Norway Spruce, Colorado Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, or Douglas Fir.

The distance at which trees for the Christmas trade should be planted depends upon the size of the tree which is to be raised. Where a so called table tree is in demand, the planting can be made as close as 2 x 2 ft. (A table tree is used on a table and should be about 3 ft. high.) Where there is a market for larger trees only, the distance should be increased, dependent upon the size of the tree best suited to the market. To raise a tree to the height of 7 to 8 ft. it should have a spacing of approximately 4 ft. each way. Closer spacing means forcing the height growth, which will make long joints and too open a tree to command a good price.

Where there is a demand for both table trees and larger trees, the plantation can be made 2 x 2 ft. When of proper size, the plantation should be thinned by cutting out every other tree in one direction and every other row in the other direction, leaving the trees standing 4 x 4 ft. to grow to larger size.

METHODS USED IN PLANTING

In planting small tracts two men can work to the best advantage. One man with a grubbing hoe makes the holes, the other man follows and plants the trees. The roots of the trees should be submerged in a thick puddle of mud, and the trees should be always carried in a pail, submerged in the mud until planted. It is very important that the roots of the small trees do not get dry, as they are certain to be killed if they do. It is always well to set the plants somewhat deeper than they originally stood in the nursery to allow for settling. Great care should be taken that the plants are set firmly in the ground. They cannot be planted too firmly. In planting more extensively, a gang of five men will work to the best advantage. Two men go ahead in a parallel line, making the holes, one man follows them with a pail with the trees, and he hands the small trees to the two men coming behind, who plant them. It is not necessary to prepare the ground in any way before planting.